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NTA FE REPUBLICAN.

TED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

P. HOVEY.] SANTA FE, N. M., JUNE 8, 1848. [VOL. 2—NUMBER 30.

R THIS PAPER.

UME OF THE REPUBLICAN
Tri-Monthly, and issued to
(ence in every ten days)
of "SEVEN DOLLARS"
llars and fifty cents for *six*
rs for three months; to be
and English—payments in-
ce. No subscription for a
e months. No papers will
the subscription is paid.—
now made so as to forward
part of the Territory, imme-
cation without fail.
l please forward their names
soon as possible. Persons
will have their papers left at
desired.
North-East corner of the Plaza,
Quartermaster's Office.
, twenty-five cents.

VERTISEMENTS.

ements will be inserted at the
e Square of TEN LINES or less
n, and $1 00 for each continu-

AND JOB PRINTING.

Printing will be executed at this
style and at low Prices.

ERTISEMENTS.

bosos; Rebosos;
DOLLARS Worth of assorted
Rebosos direct from the Fairs
d Guadalajara,
s of Houghton & Folger,
y. n26tf

all business of the late
& Smith, is left in the
Those indebted are the
ke immediate payment re-
are requested to pres—
Wm. J. SMITH.
1848. n26 4t

TICE.

absent from New Mexico
s, I hereby inform all of
ls, that all legal business
is confided to James H.
y return, and I advise all
with Mr. Quinn, and ex-
o him before the setting of
HUGH N. SMITH.
, 1848. 25 4t

LUTION.

ip heretofore existing un-
Rohmann & Sheetz, is this
tual consent. All persons
it, and all persons indebted
ease call on L. D. Sheetz,
zed to settle all business of
A. B. ROHMANN.
LEWIS D. SHEETZ.
8, 1848. n28-tf

URI HOUSE
AND
ARD SALOON.

ALL, who lately, on Main
city, opened their *HOTEL*,
s to the public, for the very
h which they have been pat-
a continuance of public fa-
of a *BOARDING-HOUSE*,
and luxuriantly supplied, offers
cements to those who wish to
best served dishes of the sea-
of the choicest liquors, to call
lves.
f every variety may always be
n connexion with the *HOTEL*
BILLIARD TABLES.
ants—Traders and Visitors to
uld just say that we are now
est of accommodations both for

tion to business, we mean to
r complaint.
ABELL & DUVALL.
29, 1848. v2n29-tf

NOTICE.

SINGLE Copies of the Santa Fe Republican, will in future, be sold at twenty-five cents per copy.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL the Importers of Goods, who take the direct road to Rio Abajo, from this point, are required to present their invoices, and authenticate them according to law, to Sub. Collector, Henry J. Cunnie, at San Miguel del Bado, before allowing their wagons to proceed.

Santa Fe, N. M.

CHARLES BLUMNER,
May 18, 1848 Collector for the Territory
tf of New Mexico.

NOTICE.

Good grazing for all kinds of stock,
At the very low price of ONE DOLLAR & 50 cts., per month!!!

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is now prepared to take in any amount of stock to feed, at the very low price of one dollar and fifty cents per month, a head, for any kind of stock.

He would also inform the public that his pastures and grazing grounds are large, and supplied with good watering privileges, and the best quality of grass, and a plenty of it. No pains will be spared in attending to the stock that should be entrusted to his care. He has many hands, and they are all well armed so as to defend the stock from the Indians

N. B. He holds himself responsible for all stock entrusted to his keeping, (death and accident excepted) unless it should be run off by the Indians, of which there is little or no danger, as he is well provided with arms and hurders, and he has large and commodious corralls for them at night if necessary.

All persons wishing their stock to be sent out immediately, will please call on Mr. James Giddings, who will receive them and send them to the grazing camp.

The subscribers pastures are only twenty or thirty miles from this city, in the vicinity of Gallisto. MANUEL CHAVIS.

References, Hon. Joab Houghton, Chas. Blummer, O. P. Hovey, Abell & Duvall Wm. S. Smith, J. M. Giddings, and all the Americans who have lived in Santa Fe any length of time.

Santa Fe, May 30, 1848. n29-tf

The French Revolution.

Will have an effect upon the relations of nations all over the world. The miserabl tool of the monarchists in Mexico, Paredes must now feel what a fool he made of himself by applying to Louis Phillippe to aid him in his schemes in Mexico. M. Guizot's "*balance* of power in America," seems a little out of order too. It is another warning to men not to put their trust in Princes—to see Guizot, a banished man for resisting *the progress of liberty*, as this same Guizot certainly did formerly, do as much to awaken his countrymen to their rights as any other Frenchman of modern times. Avarice, it is well known, was one of Louis Phillippe's Leading passions—it is a vulgar, degrading one, and like the serpant that swallows up all others.

—

We see by many of our exchange papers, that doubts are entertained whether the people of France are capable of self-government in a Republican form. We do not entertain any doubt of it. There is a great deal of intelligence in France, and the people are in the mass, easily contented. In large towns and cities, particularly in the South, they are excitable and warm blooded, but the country people are easily made happy with ordinary good treatment.—They have none of the restlessness and desire of change, merely for the sake of change that prevail in the American character. If they had such land, so cheap, as in Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, they would not set out on a journey of two thousand miles to Oregon or California. The boasted spirit of enterprise of the Americans is attended with a great deal of positive evil, along with the benefit, especially in the west, where men appear to have no settled home, in the true exceptation of the word. Depend upon it, a people who could quietly submit for a time to be defrauded out of the fruits of the revolution of 1830, by Louis Phillippe, because they knew he would call in foreign bayonetts to support his throne; a people who can prepare as the French have done, to resist the corruptions of a Citizen King, and to drive him out of a country he had cheated out of its freedom, as secured by the charter—such a people can govern themselves, and we shall see *them do it, and well too. The reform sought* by the people, was a small extension of the elective franchise, which was dreadfully polluted by Louis Phillippe's Government, and narrowed down to a very small basis, easily managed by the ministry. In France they know the dangers arising out of excesses, both from *abroad and at home, and it is not* to be supposed that such intelligence as they possess will overlook these dangers to their efforts in self-government. The other nations of Europe are not in a condition to wage a war of crusade against free institutions in France. The people would not be dragged away in armies to kill Frenchmen, who are only doing that which they themselves would and will do, the first opportunity that offers; that is, to get the incubus of old expensive institutions from off then shoulders, which weighs them down almost to the level of beasts of burthen We hope and trust much good will be extended to the masses throughout all Europe by the French Revolution.

—

We received by Mr. Reid, a trader who arrived here last week, a number of paper as late as April 10th, from which we are able to extract a few items of later news in regard to the treaty, &c. &c :—

LOUISVILLE, March 28.

"The steamer Caledonia, arrived this morning at Boston, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 12th inst.

The Revolution in France may be considered as complete. The proposition of a Regency, which followed the abdication of Louis Phillippe, was rejected. The army had, at all points, yielded to the ascendency of the people. A Provincial Government was first organized and then successful measures were taken for the formation of a Republic.

The House of Peers and titles have been abolished. The whole Orleans family have taken flight; as also the late ministry.

The recognition of the new Republic by England, Belgium, Switzerland and the United States has followed in rapid succession.

A Provisional Government has been established, the members of which are celebrated throughout the world for their genius, eloquence and science; some of them for almost romantic integrity. *Entirely carried* away by the eloquence of Lamartine, the mob at Paris, hitherto so excited, threw down their muskets which in the first fury of their new born liberty, they had levelled against the popular leaders, and with unanimous shouts, invested the Provisional Government with supreme authority."—*St. Louis New Era.*

"The news by the Caledonia is cheering to the friends of the liberty of mankind. We hope and believe that the reign of kings has ceased forever in France. The order and celerity of the Revolutionary Government, indicates that the minds of men there have been preparing for years past for the struggle which was inevitable; it was a bold and judicious movement to strike the blow before the death of Louis Phillippe. The enormous taxation to support royalty, and the paraphernalia attending aristocratic institutions, grind the people to the very bone.

Should the liberty of the French become finally established, all Europe will become free to a greater or less extent. The miserable imbeciles, such as the King of Naples and the royal families of Spain and Portugal, will be driven into exile or be decapitated

Austry will be compelled to relax her tyranny in Italy, or lose her provinces there.

Prussia is already comparatively free.

The lesser kingdoms count as pawns only on the chess-board. One single movement would render Great Britain a perfect free government—the abolishing of primogeniture and entails of the property of the aristocracy.

All hail to the movement which will restore to man the fredom that his Creator intended him to enjoy.

Never, it is said, were the People of N. York city so wild and frantic with excitement as they were on Saturday, on the reception of the intelligence by the Cambria, of the popular Revolution in France. A letter thus describes it:

"the French people here were positively beside themselves. They knew not how to express their gratification at the realization of their brightest hopes. They by common instinct abandoned their places of business and flocked to the French cafes, to talk over the matter and exchange congratulations. The tri-coloured flag was immediately hoisted on every French Hotel and public house in the city. Attempts were made to get up meetings in several places, but the parties were too much excited for any deliberate action, and the idea was abandoned to be carried into effect next week.

The Irish too, were in a ferment, and two or three hours after the arrival of the steamship, the members of the Irish Confederation, without any previous concert or understanding, found themselves assembled in large numbers at their usual place of meeting, the Shakespear Hotel. A formal meeting of the body was proposed, officers were appointed, and some very excited speeches were delivered, in which it was asserted that Ireland's time for libertion had at length come, and that she must immediately take advantage of England's circumstances and free herself. Subscriptions to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, were proposed, the money to be sent as soon as collected, to the Confederation in Dublin, to be expended in the purchase of arms and amunition.

—

TREATY OF PEACE.—We have, through the kindness of Messrs. Findlay and Houghton, been able to peruse papers containing the treaty and its modifications, and at present it is impossible to assertain whether it will be ratified by the Mexican Congress or not, but it is our opinion that it will, as the modifications are but trifling, and are merely in conformity with the rules and regulations of all nations at war, in regard to land claims, and protection of property and citizenship.

We are sorry however, that the boundary line as agreed upon, does not include El Paso in this treaty.

We believe that it is the opinion of many of our smartest men in the States, that peace will not be made, as the Mexican government is aware that there is soon to be a change in our administration.

According to all accounts, there is no doubt but what General Taylor will be elected President of the United States at the ensuing election.

Mysteries.

The world is full of mysteries. The father's *voice, the mother's smile*, reveal to it slowly the mysterious world of the effections. The child solves many of these mysteries; but as the circle of knowledge is enlarged, its vision is always bounded by a wall of mystery. The sun that wakens it at morning, and again at night looks into its window to bid it farewell—*the tree that shades its home*, and into whose branches the birds come and sing before the dews are dry—the cloud with shining edges that moves across the sky, calm and stately like the chariot of an angel—all are mysteries. Nay, to the grown up man there is not a thing which the hand touches, or on which the eye rests, which is not enveloped in mystery. The flower that is at my foot—who has revealed the wonderful secret of its organization? Its roots shoot down, and leaf and flower rise up and expand into the infinite abyss of mystery. We are like emigrants, travelling through an unknown wilderness. They stop at night by a stream of water, they tie their horses and set up their tent and build a fire. As the flame rises up, all within the circle of a few rods around is distinct and clear in its light. But beyond and bounding this, rocks dimly seen, and trees with vague outline stoop forward to the blaze; and beyond, the branches creak, and waters murmur over their bed, and wild and unknown animals howl in the dark realm of night and silence. Such is light of man's knowledge, and so it is bounded by the infinite realm of mystery.

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☞ There is a provision in our treaty with Mexico, that all the arms taken by us shall be returned; *legs*, however are not included, consequntly our Illinois friends may retain their wooden memorial of Cerro Gordo, and the Napoleon of the South.

—

COURIER TO MEXICO.—Major Graham has been dispatched to Mexico, to notify that Government of the ratification of the treaty by the American Senate.

—

☞ We understand that there is some eight hundred recruits on the road for this place.

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It would be advisable to have the treaty published in both languages for the benefit of all citizens of this Territory. We expect it soon will be.

THE REPUBLICAN.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

OLIVER P. HOVEY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday June 9, 1848.

LIST OF AGENTS.

FOR THE SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

Taos.—Chas Baubien,
San Miguel—H J. Cuniff,
Las Vegas.—W. H. Wooley,
Rio Arriba—Antino M. Trugillo,
Rio Abajo.—Franisco Sarraceno,
Santa Anna.—Diego Aragon,
El Passo—Guadalupe Miranda,
Chihuahua.—Daniel E. Holt.

A mail will leave for the United States about the 15th of this month

LIST OF ARRIVALS, at the United States Hotel, since May 29, 1848.

From the U. States, Mr. Webb, Dr. Hope, Mr. Clark, Mr Skillinger, R. B. Buckner Mr Mitchel, C. Wiggins. From Albuquere, Lt Col. Boyakin, Lt. Marshal. From Taos, Robert Cary, Mr. Turley, Lt. Wash, C. Callanay, Mr. Cooperville. From Chihuahua, Mr Pomroy, Mr Glascow, J. P Hamblin, R. H. Dyer, A. Estis, L DeForest, J. Hern, D. Haun. From Las Vegas, and Rio Abajo, R. Brent, and H. Henry.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—We call the attention of our numerous readers to our advertising columns this week, as we believe that there are great chances for bargains to those who are disposed to accept of them We are happy to see our numerous friends handing in their advertisements so liberally, and nothing on our part shall be wanting to render them all the assistance in our power, for we do know that those who patronize the press, are the ones that are entitled to, and will do the business.

MR. POMEROY, Mr. J P. Hamblin, and Mr Glasgow, arrived here from Chihuahua, last week, and left for the States on the Sunday following These gentlemen had been in that city, confined as prisoners for some time, but were liberated by Gen. Price, and his troops.

MILITARY. The military department of this place is in fine order and discipline. The troops are mostly in good health. Capt Cunningham is now in command of this post, and as a citizen, he is respected by all, and as an officer, he performs his duty, and keeps everythiag in proper order.

Still Later News From the United States.

Mr. Austin, Mr M. Dayton and several other gentlemen arrived here from the U. States on Monday evening, the 5th inst, having been only thirty days on the road They left the States on the 5th of May, but bring no later papers with them than we have received heretofore, but from them we have been able to ascertain the following items of news.

Mr. Austin informs us that previous to his leaving the States, news had been received from our commissioners in Mexico, that there was a quorum in the Mexican Congress, and that there was no doubt but that the treaty would be accepted with the amendments and ratified by them—that they were then acting upon it, and everything was favorable and would probably be ratified by a large majority. And it was the public opinion of the press, and of our government throughout, that peace was then, or soon would be made and confirmed and this war brought to an end.

Mr. A. also informs us that Capt. Korponey, who was to leave Ft Leavenworth for this place on the 18th of last month, with some eight hundred recruits, had informed him that he had been ordered to remain at that Post, until the 15th as it was generally believed by our government previous to that time, that peace would be made, and they would be then disbanded and regulars sent to garrison this country, and relive the volunteer corps now stationed here. It seems that when the Mexican Congress first received the treaty with its amendments, that they would not act upon it, nor never would ratify it with the modifications by our Senate, but we believe that a few days consideration convinced them of their error, and thereupon, they were able to get a quorum and we have now only to wait a few days when we shall receive something official in regard to it.

As it regards the revolution in Europe, there was considerable excitment in the United States and according to all accounts, the whole of the great European continent, was in a general revolution. Ireland was about rising and declaring her independence Poland also had commenced. England was about to try her strength, there having been several riots in London and Liverpool, and a great deal of blood had already been shed; and that a general insurrection pervades all Europe, and we do believe that many of her most powerful dominions are about breaking the shackles that have so long bound them down in tyranny.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Webb, who is about opening a large and extensive stock of goods.

News from the Plains.

We have been able to learn the following from Mr. Webb, who has just arrived from the United States:—

It seems that Major Singer, who left this place in company with Mr. G. R. Gibson and party, with the mail, had met with a very serious accident while crossing the plains While in the vicinity of the lower Cimeron springs, Maj. Singer having left the party—had proceeded some several miles in advance, with only two servants, when he saw a large party of Indians, well mounted, coming towards them; believing them to be charging upon him, he immediately drove out of the road into a small ravine, where he left his wagon, and mounted an animal, and started back to the balance of the party, where they arrived in safety. Mr. W. states that they left the Major and party, at Mann's Fort, where they learned the above from the Major himself.

He also states that while crossing the Arkansas river, a large party of Indians were seen coming up to them, but in a friendly manner, when the chief of the party informed them that a party of Americans, had left their wagon and mules—that they, (the Indians) were on a buffalo hunt—that they saw the Americans, and tried to give them signs that they were friendly Indians, but supposed that the Americans did not understand them—that the Indians had taken the mules from the wagon and every thing in it, and had taken all to their camp except the wagon, which they had left where they found it. Mr. Webb ordered them to go and produce every article they had taken and deliver them over to him, which they did, with the exception of a cloak and some tobacco, as is supposed, and which was immediately sent to Mann's Fort.

Our Country.

Europe, and the world generally, have looked upon the United States with envy. dreading its power, and resources, and the existing war with Mexico, is not certainly calculated to diminish or remove it. Our armies have been carried thousand of miles, and the Stars and Stripes wave over thirty degrees of latitude of the enemy's country From Oregon to Yucatan, we have a continued chain of posts; and now, that Gen. Price is in Chihuahua, a regular communication may be opened from the Bay of San Francisco, through the interior and populous part of the country to Vera Cruz.

It has, for a long time, been a matter of history, more than supposition, that the military spirit of Mexico has been broken, if not anihilated, by our brilliant victories; the gallant conduct of our troops, and the energy of the Anglo-Saxon race. But it is yet doubted by many, whether they are yet ripe and satisfied to lay aside their former prejudic'd follies, and adjust difficulties, which only accumulate in time.—The very distracted state of the country, and the conflicting interests of designing and ambitious military aspirants, may procrastinate an event which the interests of both nations so loudly demand, by the considerations of humanity.

Had we just grounds, we would believe, as many of our people do, in this country, as well as in the United States, that the treaty of peace, as ratified with amendments, March 10th 1848, by our Congress, will be rejected by the Mexican Congress, and its Government in general, but we must say, that we cannot believe, that that nation, and its self-interested leaders, can reject the treaty, it is now left to them for their acceptance and approval, or to be rejected by them, and the war again to re-commence. We cannot believe, although their leading men study not the interest of their nation and country, but look solely to their own individual interests and welfare, can be so blind as to let this opportunity for a permanent peace with our Union pass them; for we are certain. should the war again be re-commenced, that our government will prosecute it with that vigor and energy, that will soon compel them to sue for peace, and force them to accept of a treaty on our own terms. This we look upon as certain, that should peace not be made at the present time, that it must soon be, and on terms rather more unfavorable for the Republic of Mexico.

In regard to this Territory and the Callifornias, it has long since ceased to be a matter of doubt in regard to their immediate annexation to the United States, and we should not be surprised if the whole continent of North America, in a very few years, would be ruled and governed by the same Republican Government that for many years has been established in our Union. We look forward, and believe that the day is not far distant when the Stars and Stripes will wave over the entire Continent of North America, and the vast country settled throughout by the anglo-saxon race, and then would Europe have reason to fear and tremble at our superior power.

E. LEITENSDORFER, & Co —Mr. E. Leitensdorfer of this firm, arrived here last week from the States, and is bringing out the largest and finest stock of goods ever opened in our little city, he has forty wagon loads of goods—consisting of every thing necessary for this market, and we advise all his old patrons and friends to give him a call, his wagons will arrive in a very few days, when his goods will be opened at his old stand.

We think that the new store of E. Lietsendorfer & Co. excells any thing by the way of improvements in this city, and by the way, that one of Findlay & Dallam's is not far behind and also Mr. C. Blumner's has been so much improved that many of our less energetic traders, will look upon it with envy. We wish these men particularly good success in all their undertakings, and when we look back to the situation of Santa Fe, some six months or one year ago, we almost fancy ourselves in another city, and living under a true Republican government, where the people are all united and study the interests of others as well as their own.

CAPT. HACKLETON.—We are very happy to see this gentlemanly officer convalescing. He has been confined to his bed for a long time with the errysipulous, and has been in a very low state; but we understand that he is now recovering very slowly, and hope in a very few weeks to see him entirely recovered.

We understand from the party of traders just from the United States, that they saw nor heard nothing of any mail for this place

Mr Aubrey past Fort Mann in three days and twenty one hours from this city, and walked thirty miles of the distance, his animals having given out. If this is the case, he will reach Independence in less than eight days, as he would purchase fresh animals at Fort Mann.—We wish him a safe trip, and hope he will return to us in less than forty days, which we believe he will.

HOW TO LEARN THE WORTH OF A DOLLAR.—If you would learn the value of a dollar, go and labor two days in the buring sun a hod-carrier This is an excellent idea; and if many of our young gentlemen had to earn all their dollars in that way, how much less discipation and folly and crime would be witnessed every day.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.—Just look at their advertisement, if you want to know what they can do for the public, in the way of a superior bar—superior table and superior accommodations throughout their house.

We have not heard from Col. Newby and his command for some time, but suppose he is now in the centre of the Navijo country, and will probably be able soon, if he has not already, to inflict the chastisement so richly merited by those Indians, for some of their outrages upon the frontiers of this Territory.

☞ Persons wishing to get something fine by the way of lunch, or something to "take" will do well to drop in at Mr. Moody's saloon, the Missouri Bar.

☞ We have but one word to say in regard to the "*Dog affair,*" which came off not long since, and that is this, that we did not intend the article in our last number as a slur upon the soldiers, although we are aware that some few of them, acted very imprudent by entering houses and corrells to kill dogs, nor do we feel any way frightened by what has been said on our part, and hope and trust that we shall not be compelled to say any thing more.

☞ C. G. M'Clure, formerly Ordinance Sergt. of this Department, has lately been discharged, and has received the appiontment of Forage Master This shows that some of our noble minded young soldiers are not entirely forgotten by their superior and commanding officers.

R H. Dyer, Acting Military Store-keeper, U S A, arrived here from Chihuahua a few days ago Mr. D. was a volunteer, being a private in Col. Doniphon's Regt., and was left in Santa Fe, on detached service, and shortly after the expiration of his term of service, re-enlisted in the Santa Fe battalion (of which battalion he was Sergt Major,) and is now promoted to Acting Military Store-keeper.

☞ We are informed from the very best of authority, that Governor Armijo of Albuquerque, a few days ago, received a letter from Chihuahua, dated May 16, 1848, which contained very late and almost positive news of the ratification of peace by the Mexican Congress, the author writes that it was his opinion and the opinion of the Republic, that peace would be made, but still we have nothing official as yet.

☞ All persons who wish to see something a little nicer than is generally found in this country will do well to call at the establishment of Dallam and Findlay, where they can find a general assortment of goods, and at prices to suit the purchasers.

☞ Lt. Col. Boyakin arrived in this city from Albuquerque, on Saturday last, he informs us that the river at that place was overflowing, and would probably destroy many fields of grain.

☞ It is stated that the fields below—above and in the vicinity of this city, look fine and are very forward, and that there has been more than double the seed planted this year, than in any one year heretofore.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. HOTEL.

SANTA FE, N. M.

THE Undersigned having leased the ave house, situated on the South East side the Plaza, having thoroughly repaired and rena-ted the same, is now prepared to accommo-te boarders, or persons visiting Santa Fe, as good, if not a better style than any other ise in this city. They are well supplied with s, and large and ventilated rooms. The tabls everything that the market will afford. e bar has the best of liquors of every kind, an-so an ice house, the only one in the city. tached to the house is a splendid pasture a large correll for animals, and the only on the vicinity of Santa Fe.

N. B No pains will be spared to acco-date and please those who may favor them a call. HUMPHREY & COULT

Santa Fe, June 8, 1848. n30-

MISSOURI BAR AND BILLIARD SALOON

MR. J. C. MOODY, would respectf form his old friends and custome he is still at his old stand where he will b to serve all persons who may favor him call, in the very best style. He would to the officers of the army—merchants a zens, that he will wait upon them at a and in a manner that will, as he trusts, factory to all

N. B. The subscriber having made arrangements, has opened a boarding h is now able to accommodate his fri customers with *good board*, and on reasonable as any other house in this in as good a style, with equal, if not b commodations. J. C. MO

Santa Fe, June 8, 1848 n3

New Goods.

AT THE well known Wholesale a Store of E Leitensdorfer, & Co. received in all the coming weeks, on largest and best assortments of goods fered for sale in New Mexico. Prints quality—domestic cloths—casimeres——Merinoes——Silks——hard ware——cr Queen's and tin ware &c. Also, wine quors, sugars and teas, tobacco and c the best quality, oysters, sardines, pickl coffee and every variety of groceries.

Intending to forward a large amoun above stock to Chihuahua, the subscr vite their old friends and customers to call immediately. E LEITSENDORFER & Co.

Santa Fe, May 5, 1848. n30tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Santa Fe, and vicinity that they have taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. John Scolly, where they will shortly open a large and splendid assortment of staple and fancy goods of every description, including Dry Goods—Groceries—Hardware—Queenswere, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes &c. &c, which will be sold at wholesale or retail on as favorable terms as at any other house in this city Please give us a call. It is no trouble to show goods.

WEBB & DOAN.

Santa Fe, June 8, 1848. n30-tf

Notice.

DOCTOR HOPE,

HAVING made Santa Fe his place of residence, begs leave to offer his professional services to the citizens of the city and its vicinity; he hopes by close application to business to obtain the confidence of all who may feel disposed to patronize him.

Santa Fe, June 5, 1848. n30-tf

New and Cheap Goods!!

DALLAM & FINDLAY,

WOULD Say to the public, that they are now in possession of a complete stock of Goods, consisting in part of prints, bleached and brown domestics, drills, blue. bleached and printed casinets, casimeres and cloths, shoes, hosiery, cigars and liquors of every variety, all of which they are anxious to sell on the most accommodating terms They are likewise in receipt of a large stock of goods from the South, embracing svery article of Mexican production

Purchasers will please give them a call.

Santa Fe, May 5, 1848. n 30-tf

☞ More Southern Goods!!! ☜

AT HOUGTON AND FOLGER'S, & DALLAM & FINDLAY'S

300 doz. Cordovanes,
4 doz fine southern blankets,
15 doz arimas de pelo,
200 bridle bits and spurs,
32 doz. mule ropes,
2 saddles,
400 yds. oil cloth,
7 doz. silk sashes,
4 doz. ladie's silk hose,
1 bale English red cloth for uniforms,
2000 lbs. southern tallow.

Santa Fe, June 5, 1848. n30-2t

EL REPUBLICANO.

SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO

PUBLILCADO Y EDITADO POR OLIVERO P. HOVEY.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS"

Tomo 2.] Por O. P. HOVEY, [No. 30

Santa Fe Junio 8, 1848.

Lista de los Agentes

Para el Republicano de Santa

Taos. - - -	Carlos H Beaubien
S. Miguel. - -	H J Cuniff.
Las Vegas. - -	W. H Wooley.
Rio Arriba. -	Antonio Maria Trujillo.
Reo Abajo. - -	Francisco Sarracino
Santa Anna. -	Diego Aragon
Paso del Norte	Guadalupe Miranda
Chihuahua -	Daniel E Holt.

Los Senores Lightner, Shaw Stone y otros saldran en toda esta semana para Chihuahua y otros puntos con todos sus generos.

Hemos sido informados por autoridad muy segura de quel Senor Amijo de Alburquerque recibio hace poco dias una carta de chihuehua fecha del 16 de mayo 1848, que contiene las noticias mas recientes del interior enrte ellas casi cierta de la ratificacion de la paz por el Congreso Mejicano. El autor de la carta dice que es la opinion y al mismo tiempo de toda la Repnblica en general de que la paz seria concluida Nosotros no tenemos sin embargo ninguna noticia oficial de ella aunque lo esperamos por momentos.

¡Aviso a los Pleitista

Cuando recien llegados a esta Ciudad algunos de los prisioneros de guerra de San-Cruz, un vecino mal aconsejado, intento reclamar a uno de ellos una cabalgadura que el habia quitado en cumplimiento de ordenes superiores, en los ultimos dias de la Administracion Mexicana. Luego quel sugeto amenazado hizo saber a varios individuos lo que se intentaba contra el, estos hicieron entender al quejoso cual seria el resultado de su reclamo, por lo que conociendo este de las razones que le dieron distio de su demanda. Entonses, con motivo de este suceso, nos informamos de las leyes y costumbres que rejian anteriormente en este Territorio sobre ese particular, y se nos informo que desde los primeros tiempos de la dominacion Espanola fue ley y practica bien recibida y nunca disputada aqui, el que se quitase a los vecinos para el servicio militar y aun a veces para el civil, cabalgaduras y bagajes, y aun de obligar a los vecinos ellos mismos a que prestaran, sin paga, sus servicios personales para la guerra contra los enemigos del pays; y que esta practica se habia llevado a efecto por estas partes por la dicha administracion Mexicana hasta los mesos dias en que llego el General Kearny a esta Capital. Notamos tambien entonces por los cuatro documentos Oficiales que se nos prestaron para publicar en nuestro numero 26, que aun suponiendo que las leyes y costumbre generales de la Republica Mexicana no autorizaran semejante esaccion, ni hubiera sido tampoco aqui, como lo fue, su practica constante, el Decreto de la Honorable Asamblea Departamental espedido en aquellos ultimos dias de su ecsistencia, autorizaba al Gobernador y Comandante General de N-Mexico a dictar esta o semejantes medidas, sin dejar ningun recurso legal a las personas perjudicadas para reclamar contra dicho funcionario y mucho menos contra los subalternos que las ejecutaron Esto nos parecio tan conclusivo, que no creimos necesario hacer entonces ninguna observacion sobre el particular, considerando haber sido la diferencia entre nativos y el suponer que estos no deben haber olvidado tan pronto sus leyes y costumbres anteriores, que son la regla de accion sobre esos casos; y mucho menos de que hubieran olvidado los hechos historicos de las circunstancias de este Territorio en la epoca inmediata a su cambio de nacionalidad. Sin embargo de todo esto, acabamos de saber con sorpresa que en el Rio Abajo, donde nos dicen que residen dos o tres Licensiados Mejicanos, se intentan poner demandas de esta clase contra antiguos funcionarios Sin duda que los actores en las dichas demandas no han consultado para ello a ningun profesor del derecho, porque ademas de las razones bien fundadas expuestas, todo el mundo sabe que es un principio universalmente recibido, que un oficial civil o militar no es responsable de su conducta comun tal, mas de a sus superiores; y que aun suponiendo que fuera de notoriedad publica que un oficial mexicano hubiera abusado de sus facultades en el desempeno de su empleo, solo una sentencia de un tribunal superior de la misma nacion, pudiera ponerlo a disposicion de los tribunales ordinarios de la misma, para que respondiera a los cargos de los ciudadanos que hubiera perjudicado le serian. Pero cuando, segun nos dicen, se trata de demandar en el rio abajo sobre solos fundamentos a un prisionero de guerra, la cosa se nos hace tan estrana, que a nuestro humilde entender toca a lo ridiculo. Dudamos de que ningun Juez se arrogue la jurisdicion de entender en semejantes demandas; pero seguramente si alguno por ignorancia u otro motivo lo hiciera no dudamos que seria desaprovado de los Gefes de la actual administracion: y ademas acaso se haria acreedor a una acusacion juridica que los Ingleses llaman *Impeachment.*

Nos hemos occupado de esta materia, no por que pretendemos instruir a las personas inteligentes, sobre una cuestion tan obia, sino con el fin de aconsejar a los que no habiendo tenido las ventajas de la educacion y estan espuestos a ser mal dirijidos, que no emprendan pleitos temerarios que les occasionaran solamente gastos inutiles.

Traducido para el Republicano de Sta. Fe.

Tratado de Paz

Amistad, Limites y Ajuste entre los Estados Unidos de America y la Republica Mexicana, concluido en Guadalupe Hidalgo, el dos de Febrero, y ratificado con reformas por el Senado Americano el 10 de Marzo 1848.

El *Heraldo* de N. Y., y el *Sol* de Baltimore del 13 corriente, contienen el tratado entre Mexico y los Estados Unidos. No tenemos lugar para mas de un sumario de sus disposiciones.

Articulo 1.° 2.° y 3.° Estipulan que la ratificacion de sus disposiciones seran la base de una paz firme entre las dos naciones. Que todas las hostilidades deberan cesar luego que se haya dado aviso oficial de estar firmado, y la Capital de Mexico sera evacuada por nuestras tropas un mes despues de que el tal aviso sea dado.

Art. 4.° Todas las armas tomadas a los Mexicanos, y que ahora se hallan en sus fortificaciones, seran debueltas por nuestras tropas. Deberan tambien evacuar estas al Territorio Mexicano dentro de tres meses despues de firmadas estas estipulaciones. Todos los prisioneros de guerra seran puestos en libertad, y las tribus de indios de dentro de nuestras fronteras, seran compelidas a que entreguen sus cautivos Mexicanos.

Art. 5.° La linea fronteriza entre las dos naciones sera el Canal del rio del Norte hasta el punto mas cercano en que toca el limite Sur de la frontera de Nuevo Mexico. de alli hacia el Oeste, siguiendo toda la linea fronteriza Sur del N.- Mexico, (que corre Norte de la Villa llamada Paso,) hasta su limite Oeste; desde alli hacia el Norte siguiendo los limites Oeste de Nuevo Mexico, hasta que alcanza el primer brazo del rio Gila; (o sino corta ningun brazo de ese rio, entonces hasta el punto sobre la dicha linea mas cercano a dicho brazo, y desde alli en linea recta al mismo;) desde alli bajando por el medio de dicho brazo del dicho rio, hasta que desemboca en el rio Colorado, siguiendo la linea divisoria entre la Alta y Baja California, al Oceano Pacifico. Dicha linea limitrofe sera reconocida por un Comisionado e Ingeniero de cada Gopierno. No se hara en ella ningun cambio en adelante, escepto por el consentimiento constitucional de ambas naciones

Art- 6.° y 7.° Los Ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos tendran transito libre en el Golfo de California, y en los rios Colorado y Gila, para sus posesiones en California y Nuevo Mexico. Si nuestro Gobierno estimare conveniente de hacer un camino lo largo del Rio Gila, lo hara, en uno u en otro lado dentro de una legua de sus margenes.

Art. 8.° Los Mexicanos que ahora se hallan en el Territorio cedido a los Estados Unidos por este tratado seran asegurados de sus posesiones. Dentro de un ano, deberan determinarse a mudarse a los Territorios de Mexico o a hacer Ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos.

Art. 9.° Los Mejicanos que permanezcan en nuestro Territorio gozaran los mismos privilejios que nuestros Ciudadanos. Todos los privilejios y propiedades que ahora gozan las Corporaciones Eclesiasticas en el Territorio cedido a nuestro Gobierno les seran confirmadas.

Art. 10.° Este articulo que asegura las consesiones de tierras a los individuos en los Territorios cedidos de Tejas y California, ha sido expungido, y un articulo concediendo a los habitantes derechos Civiles y religiosos, ha sido puesto en su lugar.

Art. 11.° Estipula que los Estados Unidos protejeran Mexico de las incursiones de las Tribus qne occupan el Territorio cedido.

Art. 12.° Los Estados Unidos pagaran a Mexico 15,000000 de pesos. Tres millones a la ratificacion del tratado, y los demas en cuatro plazos anuales, con el redito de seis por ciento desde la fecha de la aceptacion de las estipulaciones.

Art. 13. y 14, Los Estados Unidos asumen el pago de todos los reclamos que tienen nuestros Ciudadanos contra Mexico, anteriores a la presente gnerra, o que puedan haberse elevado despues.

Art. 15. El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos conviene de pagar una suma para la liquidacion de dichos reclamos, que no esceda tres o cuatro millones. Se organizara una Junta de comisionados para que decidan de su validez, a la cual todas las pruevas que esten en poder de Mexico, que los justifiquen le seran presentadas.

Art. 16. Cada parte reserva para si mismo el derecho de fortificar el Territorio mencionado dentro de sus respectivos limites, cuando le parezca conveniente.

Art. 17. El Tratado de amistad convenido entre los dos gobiernos, en 1831, esta revalidado por ocho anos mas desde la fecha del canjeo de las ratificaciones.

Art. 18. Todos los abastos que lleguen para nuestras tropas, antes de la final evacuacion de Mexico, seran esentos de derechos.

Art. 19. y 20. Todos los generos introducidos a Mexico, o a cualesquiera Departamento, mientras occupado por nuestras tropas, seran esentos de todo derecho en su gasto o consumo. Los efectos introducidos a cualesquiera puntos que no sean ocupados por nuestras tropas pagaran derechos. Podran introducirse generos sesenta dias despues de la conclusion de este tratado, a cuyo tiempo las Aduanas de Mexico seran entregadas al gobierno Mexicano.

Art. 21. Recomienda que, en caso de cualesquiera desavenencia entre los dos payses, antes de recurrir a agresion, deberan someter la causa de disputa al arbitraje de comisionados, por cada parte, o por una nacion amiga.

Art. 22 Asienta que, en cualquier guerra que pueda romperse entre Mexico y los Estados Unidos, se obligan como sigue: Que todas las personas que no hagan armas contra la fuerza marchando para cualquiera parte, seran protejidas en sus occupaciones, que los campos no seran talados, o los ganados quitados, sin pagar su justo precio las trogas que los tomen, y que todos los prisioneros seran tratados con humanidad, qne no se les pondran grillos, ni en Calabozos enfermizos, &c. sino en buenos Cuartetes, y suplidos con buenos alimentos.

Art. 23. Provee para la final ratificacion del tratado en la Ciudad de Washington, cuatro meses despues de haber sido firmado a Mexico.

Firmado el segundo dia de Febrero, de 1848.

N. P. TRIST.
LUIS G. CUEVAS.
BERNARDO COUTO.

Un articulo adicional, prolongando el periodo para su final ratificacion a ocho meses, fue Expungido.

Los Senores Austin, Dayton y otros caballeros que llegaron a esta ciudad de los Estados Unidos la tarde del Lunes 5 del corriente habiendo estado solo treinta dias en el camino, salieron de los Estados el 5 de Mayo pero aunque no traen periodicos mas recientes que los que habiamos recibido anteriormente hemos sabido de ellos las sigientes noticias.

El Sr Austin nos informa de que antes que saliera de los Estados se habia recibido noticias de nuestros Comisionados en Mejico de que al fin se habia reunido un quorun en el Congreso de Mejico y que no dudaban de quel tratado seria aceptado con las reformas de nuestro Senado del cual se estaba ocupando y que todo parecia fabórable para suponer que la ratificasion por una grande mayoria, y que la opinion general de la imprenta, que la paz estaba hecha o que estaba para haserse y confirmarse muy pronto

El Sr. Austin nos informa ademas de quel Capitan Korpony que habia recibido ordedes de salir del Fuerte Leaveuswerth para esta plaza el 1.° del mes pasado con unos ochocientos reclutas, le dijo que habia recibido nueva orden para permanecer en ese punto hasta el 15, por ser de creencia general en el gobierno de que antes de ese tiempo la paz se habria concluido, y que entonces los reclutas habrian de ser licenciados y que en su lugor se enviarian tropas de linea para guarnecer este pays y relevar los cuerpos de voluntarios que ahora se hallan aqui.

Seria muy propio de publicar el tratado de paz en Espanol y en Ingles para la conveniencia de todos los Ciudadanos de este Territorio. Esperamos qne esto se hara pronto.

Santa Fe Junio 2 1849.

El Exmo. Senor Gobernador ha recivido comunicacion oficial del Prefecto de Valencia que el veinte de Mayo ultimo, regreso una campana de Voluntarios del Socorro que andaba contra los Nabajoes comandada por Estanislao Montoya dio alcanze a los indios en el rio de Santa Lucia, les mato tres quitandoles novecientas y pico de obejas y sus despojos, sin haver tenido desgracia ninguna.

NOTICIAS.

Noticia.

EN toda la semana que entra, la casa bien y de largo tiempo conocida de Eugenio Leitensdorfer y compania por sus ventas en gruezo y al menudeo, recivira uno de los mas grandes y mejores surtidos de efectos que hasta la fecha se han ofrecido en venta en el Nuevo Mexico: indianas de todas calidades, lienzos y mantas, panos, casimiras, casinetes, merinos, sedas, casimires, loza fina de toda clase y obras de oja de lata, vinos y licores, azucar y te, tabaco y puros de la mejor calidad, oxtiones y sardinas, cafe, con una variedad completa de cuasi toda especie de grocerias.

Los suscritores teniendo intencion de env para Chihuahua una cantidad considerable los mencionados invitan a sus amigos y acostumbrados marchantes de solicitar inmediatamente lo que gusten de los referidos renglone

EUGENIO LEITENSDORFER, & Co.

Santa Fe, June, 8th 1848. n30tf

Aviso.

El Doctor Hope.

Habiendo hecho Santa Fe su lugar de residencia, ofrece sus servicios practicos a los Ciudadanos de la Ciudad y de sus alredores; espera que por una asidua asistencia a su profesion lograra la confianza de cuantos le dispensen su patrocinio.

Santa Fe Junio, 8th 1848 n30tf

Noticia.

Mas Generos de Tierra afuera.

EN LAS CASAS DE HOUGHTON Y FOLGER Y DE DALLAM FINDLAY.

3000	Docenas de Cordovanes
4	Docenas Sarapes finos de tierra a fuera.
15.	Armas de Pelo.
200	Frenos y Espuelas.
32	Docenas Cabestros.
2.	Sillas de Motar
400:	Yardas de Ule.
7.	Docenas Fajas de Seda.
4.	Docenas Medias de Seda.
1.	Tercio Pano Colorado Ingles para Uniformes
2000	Sebo de tierra a fuera.

Santa Fe Junio S 1848. n30.

Generos Frescos y Baratos.

DALLAN Y FINDLAY avisan al Publico que tienen ahora en su posesion un surtido completo de generos, compuesto en partes de Indianas, Lienzos, Mantas, Mahou azul, Cordoncillo blanco y estampado, Casinetes, Casimiros, Pano, Zapatos, Medieria, Cigarros Puros, y Licores de todas clases Todo lo cual desean bender a precios equitativamente bajos.

Estan igualmente recibiendo un gran surtido de efectos de tierra a fuera compuestos de todos los renglones de comercio Mejicano.

Suplican a los compradores que se sirvan visitar su Establecimiento.

Santa Ee Junio 6 1848.

DALLAM Y FNIDLAY.

Santa Fe, Junio 8 '48. n30tf.

Al Publico.

LOS abajo firmados respetuosamente avisan a los habitantes de Santa Fe y sus alrededores que han tomado la tienda anteriormente ocupada por Don Juan Scollles, donde dentro de pocos dias recibiran un grande y explendido surtido de los generos acostumbrados y de fantasia de todas discripciones, que abrazan generos de ropa, abarrotes, quincallas, loza, sombreros gorros. zapatos &c. &c. &c, Los cuales vendiran por mayor y al menudeo a precios tan moderados como en cualesquiera otra tienda de esta Ciudad, Suplican los visiten, "no encontraran molestia en exabir sus generos."

WEBB Y DOAN.

Santa Fe Junio 8 1848. n30t.

EL REPUBLICANO.

SE PUBLICARA TRES VECES CADA MES. UNO CADA DIEZ DIAS.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura, noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO

PUBLICADO Y EDITADO POR OLIVERO P. HOVEY.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo 2.] Por O. P. HOVEY, [No. 30

Santa Fe Junio 8, 1848.

EL REPUBLICANO.

El Segundo Tomo del Republicono Sera publicado tres veces cada mes, al moderado precio de *siete pesos* por un ano. Tres pesos cuatro reales por seis meses. Dos pesos por tres meses. La Suscricion debera ser pagada adelantada. El periodico sera publicado en Espanol y en Ingles por *Otiverio P. Hovey* Las personas que gusten suscribirse enviaran cuanto antes sus nombres a esta *Oficina*, pues se estan tomando medidas para remitir el papel a todas las partes del Territorio sin que falte.

La Oficina al Nord-Este de la Plaza, puerta inmediata al Despacho del Gobierno.

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a un peso.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejecutara enesta oficina aprecios equitativos y en el mejor estilo occurriendo a ella, esquina Nord-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

NOTICIAS.

NOTICIA.

CRIPTO intentando ausentarse
o-Mexico por varios meses, por
a todos sus clientes y amigos que
ocios legales que tiene ahora en
nfiados a Don Santiago H. Quinn,
mpenados por ese Senor hasta su
nseja particularmente a sus clien-
sar con el Senor Quinn y de expli-
aleza y particularidades de sus ne-
del primer termino de las Cortes
1848,

HUGH N SMITH.

AVISO.

pania que ha ecistido hasta ahora en-
ancisco Leger y Carlos Braillard en
ios mercantiles en esta Ciudad, ha
elta este dia por consentimiento mutuo
artes. Las deudas debidas por dicha
a seran ajustadas y pagadas por Carlos
l, y todas las deudas debidas a la misma
Compania seran cobradas por el mencio-
Carlos Braillard.

FRANCISCO LEGER
CARLOS BRAILLARD.

ta Fe, Mayo 27 de 1848,

Aviso.

Buenos pastos para toda clase de Animales al moderado precio de un peso cuatro reales al mes por cada cabeza.

Por el presente se avisa quel abajo firmado esta preparado para recibir en cuidado cualesquiera cantidad de Animales, al moderado precio 1. 50. al mes por cada cabeza de cualesquiera clase.

Al mismo tiempo informa al Publico que sus potreros y tierras de pastos son amplios y bien abastecidos de buenas aguas privilejiadas; que los pastos son de la mejor clase y muy abundantes, y que no se escusara ningnn medio para atender al cuidado de los Animales que le sean confiados. Tiene suficientes pastores todos bien armados para poder protejer los animales de los indios. N. B. se constituye responsable de los animales que sean puestos a cuidado escepto cuando sean robados pos los entiles. que mueran y de casos accidentales, lo cual alli hay poco o ningun peligro, hadose bien provisto de pastores bien arma- y de corrales para encerrarlos de noche uere necesario.

odas las personas que deseen enviarle sus ales inmediatamente, se servirau dirijirse a Santiago M. Giddings, quien los recibira itira al paraje. Los pastos del que sus- estan a solo veinte o treinta millas de udad, en las procsimidades de Galisteo.

MANUEL CHAVES.

Rebozos; Rebozos;

16,000 PESOS en Rebozos bien Surtidos accabados de llegar, de la feria, de San Juan y de Guadalajara.

☞ En las tiendas de Houghton y Folger, y de Dallam y Findlay. n26tf

Resumen de Noticias.

Acaba de estallar una revolucion en Francia y la familia Real huyo a Inglaterra, donde ha causado gran exaltacion entre todas las clases. La Europa esta preparada para la guegra.

El Continente esta lleno de soldados. Ningun siglo ha visto una preparacion tal para la guerra,

En los Estados-Unidos todos esperan con ansia la vuelta de sus soldados, los cuales en marchas forzadas, y campos sangrientos han dado un nuevo lustre al *Pavellon de las Estrellas*; en las que se han distingnido aun mas los soldados del Missouri e Illinois.

A todos los prisioneros mexicanos se les ha devuelto su palabra de honor, y el Cuartel Maestre del Ejercito de los Estados-Unidos les ha devuelto las municiones de guerra, y aun esta recogiendo el resto para cumplir con los articulos del armisticio.

TRATADO DE PAZ.—Los Senores Findly y Houghton han recibido periodicos que contienen el tratado de paz con sus modificaciones; por ahora es imposible el afirmar si sera o no ratificado por el Congreso Mejicano, pero nuestra opinion particular es que lo sera. Las modificaciones son triviales y conformes a las reglas y regulaciones de todas las naciones respecto a titulos de tierras y la proteccion de la propiedad y de los Ciudadanos.

Sentimos no obstante que la linea en qne se ha convenido no incluya el Paso del Norte en este Territorio. Creemos que muchos de nuestros mas perspicaces politicos de los E.-Unidos estan en la creencia de que no se hara la paz ahora, por que el Gobierno Mejicano esta enterado de que pronto habra un cambio en la administracion.

Segun todas las noticias, no hay duda de quel General Taylor sera elejido Presidente de los E.-Unidos en la procsima eleccion.

El ruidoso pleito entre el Alcalde del Condado de Santa Fe y uno de los Alguaciles de esta Ciudad que trajo occupados tantos Ciudadanos como Jurados y despues como arbitros tres dias consecutivos, se concluyo segun nos dicen el 2 del corriente con la determinacion del Senor Prefecto que ha ordenado quedaran ambos suspendidos de sus Empieos y que ambos comparezcan ante la Corte de Circuito en su procsimo termino a responder por las faltas de que son accusados. Esta determinacion del Sr. Prafecto la respetamos sin calificarla, pero nos parece que desde el primer dia debiera haberles exijido seguridades a ambos por su buena conducta por un cierto tiempo y si lo creia conveniente, mientras llegaba el tiempo de que contestaran a los cargos que por la vendicta publica se les puede hacer ante dicha Corte. En cuanto a la suspension de los Empleos no nos ocurre hacer mas observacion, que, si el tal alguacil es de los primeros y consiguientemente de nombramiento del Gobernador, como suponemos que lo es el Alcalde del Condado, aunque no hallamos semejante Empleo en los Estatutos, residiendo el Gobernador en esta misma Ciudad y no siendo ni él uno ni el otro empleado accusados de crimenes muy odiosos, nos parece que su suspencion hubiera podido referirse a la autoridad que los nombro, ya que la destituciones de los Alguaciles primeros estan referidas, a lo menos en algunos casos, a solo la Corte de Circuito.

En cuanto al Alcalde del Condado solo anadiremos, que como dicho empleo no esta proveido por ninguna ley, no sabemos que autoridad pueda tener sobre el el Sr. Prefecto: ambos, segun lo anuncia a lo menos el titulo del segundo, tienen jurisdicion en todo el Condado. La primera noticia que tuvimos de este empleo fue por los Carteles con que se anuncio el mismo al publico.

Traducido para el Republicano de Sta. Fe.

PROCLAMACION DEL PAPA A DOS CIENTOS MILLONES DE CATOLICOS.

La siguiente proclamacion del Papa fue publicada en Roma el 10 del corriente.

PIO P. P. 9.°—El Pontifice que en el curso de tantos anos ha recibido de vosotros tantas pruevas de amor y de lealtad, no es sordo a vuestros deseos, ni a vuestros temores. Nunca cesamos de meditar entre nos mismo como dedicar con mas beneficio, consistemente con nuestros deberes hacia nuestra Iglesia, a aquellas instituciones Civiles que hemos establecido, no forzado por la necesidad, sino por el deseo de la felicidad de nuestro pueblo, y el aprecio que hacemos de sus nobles calidades. Tambien hemos dirijido nuestros pensamientos a la re-organizacion del Ejercito, antes que la opinion publica lo pidiera; y hemos procurado los medios de obtener el servicio de Oficiales Estranjeros para que ayuden a aquellos que honrosamente sirven al Gobierno Pontificio.

Para estender mas bien la esfera de los que puedan prestar sus talentos y experiencia a las reformas, hemos tomado medidas para aumentar el numero de la parte seglar de nuestro Consejo de Ministros. Si la voluntad unanime de Principes a quien la Italia debe las nuevas reformas, es nna garantia de la preservacion de aquellos beneficios, recibidos con tanta gratitud y aplauso, la cultivamos manteniendo y consolidando las mas amistosas relaciones con ellos. Nada, en una palabra, que pueda ser conducivo a la tranquilidad y a la dignidad del Estado sera nunca descuidado, o, Romanos y vasallos pontificios, por vuestro Padre y Soberano, que vos ha dado las pruevas mas positivas del afecto que vos tiene, y que esta pronto para dar vos todavia mas, si fuere digno de conseguir de Dios que pueda inspirar vuestros corazones y los de todos los Italianos con el espiritu pacifico de su sabiduria; pero esta pronto al mismo tiempo para resistir, por medio de las instituciones ya concedidas, toda desordenada violencia, asi como igualmente resistira pretenciones contrarias a sus deberes y a vuestra felicidad.

Oi, pues, la voz paternal que vos amonesta, a que no seais movidos por los gritos que proceden de bocas desconocidas, para agitar el pueblo en Italia con el terror de una guerra estrangera, auziliada y preparada por conspiraciones internas, o por la maligna ignorancia de los que gobiernan.

Esto si, que es verdaderamente enganar, de querer impelervos por el terror a buscar la tranquilidad publica en el desorden, de confundir por el tumulto los consejos de vuestro gobernante, y de preparar, creando confusion, pretestos para una guerra que nunca pudiera, por ningun otro motivo ser declarada contra nosotros. Que peligro, puede en realidad amenazar a Italia, mientras un lazo de gratitud y de confianza no corrompida por la violencia, una la fuerza del pueblo con la sabiduria de los principes, y con lo sagrado del derecho? Pero nos particularmente, nos la cabeza y Soberano Pontifice de la muy Sagrada Religion Catolica, no tubieramos para nuestra defensa, si fueramos injustamente atacados innumerables hijos que defendieran el centro de la unidad Catolica como la casa de sus Padres?

Es a la verdad una gran ventura, entre las muchas quel cielo ha concedido a la Italia, que escasamente 3 millones de nuestros vasallos tengan doscientos millones de hermanos de todas las naciones y de todos los lenguajes. Esto fue en tiempos de moyores peligros, y en la confusion de todo el mundo Romano, la salva-guardia de Roma. Fue por esto que la ruina de Italia no se completo nunca. Esto sera siempre su defensa, mientras tanto que esta Sede Apostolica resida en su centro. O pues, o gran Dios, derrama tus bendiciones sobre la Italia, y conserva para ella este es el mas precioso de los beneficios, la fe! Beneficiarla con las bendiciones que *Tu* cario, postrado ante *Ti*, humildemen solicita. Beneficiala con las bendicio que los Santos a quienes dio nacimie, la Reyna de los Santos, que la prote; los Apostoles, cuyas gloriosas reliq conserva; Tu hijo vestido de carne que envio su representante a la tierra p residir en esta misma Roma, solicitale *Ti*.

Cronogia de los acontecimientos ocurridos en Guerra con Mexico en 1847 y 48.

EN 8 DE 1847.—El Congreso Mexican autorizo, a que se hipotecasen los biene el Clero para que se levantasen 15,00000, de pesos para gastos de la guerr

EN 8 y 9 de 1847.—El General Kearn derrota al General Flores en San Gabri Mesa, con perdida de un muerto y de heridos.

EN 14.—El Gobernador Bent y varios ots fueron asesinados en el Nuevo Mexic

EN 28.—Los Mayores Borland, Gemes y Clay con 30 hombres de tropa, fueron orprendidos en la Encarnacion por el eneral Minon.

EN 24.—El Coronel Price con 400 voluntos del Missouri y algunos de linea, de otaron a 1,500 Mexicanos e Indios en l punto de la Canada en el N.-Mexic

EN 29.—En el paso del Embudo hubo ot accion en que el Coronel Price por segnda vez salio victorioso.

FEBRO 22.—Las fuerzas Mexicanas en numero de 20,000 hombres, mandados por el eneral Santa-Anna se presentaron an las fuerzas del General Taylor en Bue-Vista. Una accion sangrienta se dio dia 23 en que los Mexicanos fueron errotados con perdida de 6000 hombres La mas de la fuerza Americana consta ia en voluntarios y su numero era 4,70 hombres, su perdida fue, 267 muertos, 456 heridos y 23 dispersos, 28 Oficiales Americanos fueron muertos.

FEBRO 28 1847—Los voluntarios del Missou en numero de 924 hombres co 6 piezas de artilleria, mandadas por Coronel Domphan, derrotaron a los M xicanos qe en numero de 4,000 hombre con 10 piezas de artilleria estaban en l fortificaciones del Sacramento mandad por el General Heredia; quitandoles to la artillera y bagages, con solo la perdi de un muerto y 8 heridos.

Marzo 9.—La Ciudad de Veracruz el Castillo de San Juan de Ulua se rind ron a las fnerzas Americanas manda por el General Scott y el Comodoro Per

ABRIL 2.—La Ciudad de Albarado rindio al Teniente Hauten que mand el vapor Sourgve despues de haber d truido los buques que habia en el pue habiendo cavado y escondido toda la lleria enemiga.

ABRIL 18.—El General Scott con 8 Americano ataco al General Santa-A que con 12000 Mexicanos se hallaba tificado en las alturas de Cerro gordo mandole tolo su tren de artilleria, ciendole prisioneros 3 Generales y hombres.

La perdida de los Americanos fu hombres entre muertos y heridos.

AGOSTO 20.—Hubo un encuent tre las tropas Mexicanas que estab fortificaciones de Contreras y las Americanas que mandaba el General los Mexicanos retrocedieron a Chur co; en donde 30,000 Mexicanos pe contra 7000 Americanos; los Mex fueron rechazados a la Ciudad de M con perdida de 6,000 hombres; y d de un corto armisticio los American traron a la Ciudad el dia 13 de S bre; con perdida de una cuarta p su numero total entre muertos her

MARZO 7.—Las tropas American dadas por el General Price llegaron tinamente a Chihuahua: y las fuer xicanas mandadas por el Gener huyeron a Santa Cruz, donde se caron; pero habiendo llegado el Price a ese punto el dia 8 los si Ciudad fue tomada por asalto e de Marzo.